

Massillon Independent
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At Two Dollars a year in advance, third
story, Webster's Block, Main street,
Massillon, O.
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1 mo. 3 mo. 6 mo. 12 mo.
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JOB PRINTING.
Such as Labels, Cards, Tickets, Programmes,
Handbills, Posters, Blanks, Pamphlets, &c.,
Done at this office neatly and expeditiously,
on terms adapted to the times.

MASSILLON BUSINESS CARDS.

BANKS.
UNION NATIONAL BANK—Massillon, O.
Capital, \$100,000. J. McCULLOUGH,
President; WM. McCLEMONDS, Cashier.

First National Bank,
Eric street, Massillon, O. \$200,000 Cap-
ital. I. STEESE, Pres.; S. HUNT, Cash.

ATTORNEYS.
JAMES HARSH, Attorney-at-Law, Massillon,
O. Office in G. Harsh's Block, second
story. Prompt attention given to business
entrusted to his care.

P. H. FOLGER, Attorney-at-Law, Massillon,
O. Office over Reed's store.

ANSON PEASE, Authorized Claim, Bounty
and Pension Agency. Office over First
National Bank on Erie street.

H. E. FROST, Attorney-at-Law, New Lis-
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collections promptly attended to.

PHYSICIANS.
H. GEROLD, M.D., Opera Building, Erie
street, Massillon, O. Office hours 9 to 9 a.
m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 p.m.

A. METZ, M.D.—Office and residence 32
North street, Massillon, O. Office hours 7
to 9 a.m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 p.m. To se-
cure prompt attention orders for morning
visits must be sent in by 9 o'clock, and for
afternoon visits by 2 o'clock.

T. J. REED, M.D. Office corner of Main
and East streets.

Drs. HOUTZ & RIDENOUR, Physicians &
Surgeons, Canal Fulton, O.

A. R. SOWERS, Physician and Surgeon,
Canal Fulton, O.

D. R. LYON, M.D.—Office corner Mill and
Main streets, Massillon, O.

DRUGGISTS.
JOSEPH WATSON, Druggist, Main street,
keeps constantly on hand Oils, Paints, Var-
nish, Glass, Drugs, Medicines, Brushes and
Wall and Window Papers, &c.

EDWARD KACHLER, Druggist and Book-
seller, Main street, dealer in Books, Drugs &
Medicines, Oils, Paints, Varnish, Glass, Per-
fumery, Patent Medicines, School Books,
Wall and Window Papers, Inks, Stationery.

DENTISTS.
E. CHIDESTER, Dentist. Office over Hum-
berger & Son's store, Main street. All op-
erations in dentistry warranted. Office hours
as above, and after dentist in Stark
or Wayne county. Gutta serena or hard
rubber work done in the best style with
Hayes' celebrated High Pressure Vulcanizer.

A. H. JOHNSTON, Surgeon Dentist. Office
over Connel's hardware store, Main street.
Work warranted second to none in Ohio for
beauty, comfort and durability—from one
to an entire set, on gold, silver, platinum or
vulcanite base. Charges moderate.

GROCERIES.
H. K. DICKEY & CO., Wholesale Grocers &
Tobacco Dealers. Sell to the trade only.
Exchange Place, Massillon.

FREDERIC LEFFLER, Retail Grocer and
dealer in Flour, Provisions, Stone, Wooden
and Willow Ware, Oils and Lamps, Cigars,
Oysters, Confectionery, Fruits, Toys, Fancy
Baskets, children's Willow Wagons, Main st.

H. MORGENTHAU, JR., & R. BREEP,
Groceries and Provisions—successors to F.
R. Atwater & Co., Main street.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Lumber Yard—M. A. BROWN is prepared
to fill bills at Cleveland prices, freight added,
on short notice. Full stock of Pine Timber
and Lumber, Flooring, Siding, Ceiling, Barn
Boards, Battens, Shingles and Lath, in short
every thing in the lumber line. Opposite
Massillon depot.

D. R. ATWATER & CO., Forwarding and
commission Merchants, and Dealers in all
kinds of country Produce. Warehouse in
Atwater block, Exchange place.

W. E. RICKS & BRO., Dry Goods Mer-
chants, Massillon, O.

KILLINGER & CO., Manufacturers of Par-
lor, Cooking and Heating Stoves, Plows,
Flow Points, Cultivators, Bells and Miscel-
laneous Castings, Main street, west of canal.

F. S. & WILLISON, Manufacturers of
Hubs, Spokes, and Bent Material for Wag-
ons and Carriages. Planning and Matching
done to order. North end Erie street.

J. M. BROWN, Dealer in Coal, which is
constantly kept for sale near Massillon steam
Mills, Erie street.

JAS. H. JUSTIS & CO., Proprietors Sippo
Valley Mills, are ready at all times to wait
on customers with despatch, in good style.

ISAAC H. BROWN, Notary Public and In-
surance Agent, Erie st., near steam mill.

H. FALKE,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Dress Silks,
Millinery, Embroideries, Bonnets, Cloaks,
Shawls, Gowns, Lady's Fancy Goods, Ho-
siery, &c., Main street, 3rd doors above Mill
Massillon, Ohio.

A. HARSH,
Wholesale Dealer in
Notions & Fancy Goods

AND MANUFACTURER OF
Umbrellas and Parasols,
Corner of Main and Factory streets, Massillon, O.
Preparation done promptly.

Massillon Independent.

VOL VII--NO. 17 MASSILLON, OHIO, OCTOBER 20, 1869. WHOLE NUMBER 329.

Uncle Solomon's Wedge Prin- ciple.

"Some folks are always a tryin' to
drive their wedges butt end foremost,"
remarked Uncle Solomon, as he took
off his spectacles and put them care-
fully away in their well-worn case.
"And if they split anything at all," he
continued tucking the case into his
right-hand vest pocket, "it's most col-
monly the beetle instead of the log."

It was a fine summer evening, and
we were all sitting on the vine covered
porch—Uncle Solomon, Aunt Martha,
and I. A fresh newspaper lay upon
Uncle Solomon's knee, but it was now
too dark to read, and just dark enough
for a cozy chat.

"Has anybody hereabouts been split-
ting his beetle?" I ventured to in-
quire. I always like to make a per-
sonal application, and besides, I re-
membered that in coming in I had
met neighbor Blunt just going out.

Aunt Martha looked up from her
knitting, she was trying to count the
stitches for the heel, and in a regret-
ful depreciating way explained that
Mr. Blunt had lately been giving Col.
Maynard a piece of his mind. Aunt
Martha never enjoyed talking of such
unpleasantnesses, and when she was
forced to speak of them at all, she al-
ways seemed so sorry for their having
happened that one might almost sup-
pose that the blame belonged to her.

Mr. Blunt was much addicted to
giving folks a piece of his mind. He
lavished them on all classes of people,
on every possible occasion, and with
all sorts of results except good ones.
He had given away so many pieces of
his mind in the course of his life, that
it was a marvel he had any more left
to give. Very peculiar pieces they
were, too; at once sharp, and blunt,
and hard, and heavy, and hot, and dis-
agreeable generally. Sometimes he
received something similar in return;
but he was never known to get any
thanks.

This time the fuss was about a boy
whom Col. Maynard had hired to do
his chores.

"You ought to let Joe come to the
table," began Mr. Blunt, plunging into
the subject with a headlong dive.

To this the colonel, a new comer
among us, curtly replied that when he
needed advice about his domestic con-
cerns, he would ask for it. And the
two men, though next-door neighbors,
had not spoken to each other since.

"It's such a pity," said Aunt Martha,
as she finished the story, "I've no
doubt Mr. Blunt meant it all right
enough."

"But he went about it wrong end
first-wise, as Gough says," remarked
my uncle, "I told him so in the time
out."

"I guess the colonel is rather
touchy," said I. "And besides he
isn't used to country folks, like us.
He don't understand our ways."

"Of course he don't," replied Uncle
Solomon, patiently brushing away for
the third time a musketo which was
buzzing around his nose. "How
should he? Always lived in New
York city—folks don't have any neigh-
bors there—none that we should call
neighbors anyhow—might be a well-
dignified next door, or a funeral without
your knowin' a word about it."

"Blunt has been talking it over
again to-night," continued Uncle Sol-
omon, "and I told him, says I, 'May
be you don't think about the things that
the colonel couldn't be expected to
know. How Joe had lived with you
ever since he was a little shaver five
years old, and how you had treated
him like one of your own folks, and
how the neighbors felt to see him treat-
ed in any other way, and so on. If
you'd told him all about it in a friendly
way, says I, for we always oughter
feel friendly to folks no matter who
they be, says I, 'I don't believe but
that the colonel would have taken it
kindly anyhow; and may be he'd have
done just what you wanted him to,
about Joe.'"

"He didn't give me any chance to
mention them things," says he, "he
shut me up before I had time. It's no
use talking to such a highstrung piece
as he is."

"That depends altogether on how
you talk, and what you say first," says
I; "there's a good deal in the way you
begin."

"Blunt," says I, "you ought to study
the wedge principle, in its moral bear-
ings. How many times in your life
did you ever split a log with a brick-
bat?"

"Truth is truth for all that," says
he, coloring up as if he was hit. "My
great principle is when I'm 'told' folks
their duty, or whatever I'm 'told,' to
drive right ahead, with might and
main."

"I think I see you tryin' your great
principle on that three-year old high-
flyer of yours next time you want to
catch him," says I. "You know a
halter's a halter, any how you can fix
it, and what sense is there in corn and
coaxing?"

"That made him squim a little,"
"O well," says he, "in 'doin' anything
of that kind, of course you must be
kind of moderate and gentle, or else
you can't do it at all. But dealin'
with a reasonable human bein'—that's
altogether different—tain't a parallel
case."

"No," says I, "tain't 'cause the hu-
man bein' is a sight harder to manage
than the brute creetur—gets mad
quicker and stays mad longer, and can
do a heap more mischief."

INDEPENDENT.

Pyramids.—Some little time previ-
ous to the late elections the democrat-
ic papers turned builders of pyramids,
but they had not quite sufficient mate-
rial to reach the attitude of those
Egyptian piles, which have withstood
the test of unknown ages. Their py-
ramid, however, has proved to them
something more like the tower of Ba-
bel, in the erection of which the build-
ers thought to reach heaven by a short
route. But confusion prevailed in
both cases, resulting in a great multi-
plicity of languages, so that the build-
ers could not understand each other.
Especially was it so in the case of the
latter day democrats. In some states
it was negro and Chinaman, in some it
was anti both of these, in other states
it was greenbacks by the ton, while
still elsewhere it was hard money. In
this state of affairs the same shibboleth
or password could not be used every-
where among them, so, as before said,
confusion followed, and the pyramid
by which they anticipated reaching
the democratic heaven (that is the of-
fices) has had a tumble down. In their
generosity they conceded one or two
little states for the republicans, and
they gobbled some half dozen others,
prominent among which were Virginia
and Tennessee. Since the modest
claim of these Virginia has adopted
the 14th and 15th constitutional amend-
ments, making negroes politically
equal to white folks, and Gov. Senter,
of Tennessee, has just come out in his
message with a strong recommenda-
tion to the legislature to adopt the
same amendments. This penchant for
erecting cob-house pyramids need not
surprise anybody if persisted in, and
we may look to see them put Ohio,
Pennsylvania, Iowa and all the rest of
the states in their list. We like to see
them work at it—it must be pleasant
employment, and afford unforgotten sat-
isfaction to these persevering archi-
tects, who labor so cheaply and con-
tingually for a very small amount of pay
either in greenbacks or glory. But if
they are content we shall not howl.

TEMPERANCE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

BY REV. W. S. PETERSON.

Intemperance is one of the chief foes
of our educational interests, and hence
every advocate of popular education
should be an active friend of the tem-
perance reform. The money annually
spent for intoxicating drinks in the
state of Ohio, would build 7,587 pub-
lic schoolhouses, costing \$20,000 each;
used to employ teachers it would pay
for the services of 126,446 competent
instructors at an average salary of \$1,
200 each.

To the actual cost of liquor used,
should be added the value of the time
wasted in consequence of its use, the
waste of life and health, the increased
amount of crime, and the immense
waste of property resulting directly
from intemperance. These items, cor-
rectly estimated would show that in
temperance costs the people of Ohio
annually not less than two hundred and
fifty millions of dollars.

Intemperance is a most fruitful
source of physical, mental, and moral
disease. Children should be instruc-
ted in the first principles of temperance.
The nature of intoxicating drinks, and
their effects on the human body and
mind, should be fully explained and
illustrated in every school. The study
of physiology in our schools is doing
great good, but none of the text books
on physiology devote enough attention
to this subject. Two or three chapters
embracing a clear statement of the
nature of alcohol, and its effect on the
stomach, the nerves, and the brain,
would greatly improve the practical
value of such books, and prove an in-
estimable blessing to our children.
Will not some enterprising publisher
attend to this matter?

Teachers, however, can accomplish
much in this direction, in advance of
any such publication; and indeed they
have it in their power to create a de-
mand for a text book embracing the
feature we have named. An occasion-
al talk to the children on this subject,
and the formation of juvenile total
abstinence societies, led and encouraged
by the teachers, would awaken inquiry,
and speedily result in a general demand
for the systematic and thorough in-
struction of the young in temperance
principles.

Careful statisticians estimate that
one eighth of the boys of our country
are growing up to be drunkards. On-
ly a few years ago the five hundred
thousand drunkards of the United
States were little boys, bright eyed
and innocent, loved and loved, and as
free from intention to become inebriates
as are many of the boys who are now
in our schools. If these hopeless sets
of to-day, half a million in number, had
been taught the nature and effects of
alcoholic drinks when they were boys,
but few of them would have begun that
dreadful career which will soon termi-
nate in a drunkard's grave. Most of
them began to drink by merely tasting
some mild kind of intoxicating bever-
age, wine, ale, or beer. They did not
know there was a virulent poison in
those drinks. They did not know that
as the appetite for the poison increased,
the brain would be weakened, and the
will-power so impaired that eventually
resistance to temptation would be im-
possible, and hopeless bondage to ap-
petite would inexorably follow. They
did not know that every drink of liquor
produced actual disease in the stomach,
and poisoned the nerves and brain.
They did not know that they were tak-
ing the first steps on a road that leads
to certain ruin. Ah, if they had known
all these things, they could easily have
resisted the first temptations; the ser-
pent in the glass would have been un-
covered, and they would have dashed
down the tempting glass with loathing
and disgust. So they would have been
saved.

The boys to-day are surrounded by
the same perils that environed the
drunkards of to-day in their boyhood.
They are equally ignorant of the chem-
istry and physiology of temperance.
Their ignorance will not be dispelled
by timely teaching, will be followed by
the same deplorable results. Hundreds
of thousands of the bright and noble
boys in our schools are doomed to the
life and death of the drunkard, simply
because they are growing up in the
careless shadow of drinking customs,
without that special training needed
to fore-arm them against temptation.

Let us have temperance text-books
and temperance teaching in our public
schools!

See official report of Mr. Wells, Commis-
sioner of Internal Revenue, for the year end-
ing June 30, 1867.

INDEPENDENT.

It is also claimed by mixing a small
quantity, say a tablespoonful, of pine
tar to one quart of oil, the harness will
be effectually protected from any in-
jury; but it too much is put on the
leather it will not absorb it. It will
collect dirt, besides making the har-
ness unpleasant to handle.

CURIOSITIES OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

The American political history is full
of curiosities and singular incidents.
For instance, three of our presidents
participated in the Revolution, died of
its great anniversary, the 4th of July.
viz: John Adams, Thomas Jefferson
and James Monroe. General Wash-
ington, when he retired from the pres-
idency, was in the sixty-sixth year of his
age. His successor, John Adams,
when he left, was sixty-six years old.
After him came Thomas Jefferson,
James Madison and James Monroe.
Mr. Jefferson was sixty-six, James
Madison had just passed his sixty-sixth
year, and Mr. Monroe was in his sixty-
seventh when they respectively left
the presidential chair. General Har-
rison was sixty-seven years old when
he was elected, and died in the presiden-
tial office.

From 1801 to 1825 the presidential
office was filled by Virginians. Dur-
ing the same interval, with the excep-
tion of four years, the vice presidential
office was held by New York. John
Adams negotiated the treaty of peace
that concluded the war of the Revolu-
tion with England. His son, John
Quincy Adams, was a leading envoy,
and negotiated the treaty which ended
the second war with England in 1814.
His son, Charles Francis Adams, at
the third great crisis of our history,
was our minister to England during
the recent war, from 1861 to 1865, the
period which covers the Alabama
claims, out of which another war is
altogether possible with the old mother
country.

In 1800, John Adams was on a lead-
ing presidential ticket. Twenty four
years later, his son, John Quincy
Adams was also a presidential candi-
date. Twenty four years from that
time, Charles Francis Adams, John
Quincy's son, was an important candi-
date for vice president, with a contin-
gent presidential succession.

No less than five of the greatest of
American statesmen were born in the
same year—1780 Daniel Webster, John
C. Calhoun, Thomas H. Benton, Martin
Van Buren and Lewis Cass. From
1800 to 1855, a period spanning from
the second president to the seventeenth,
only two persons filled the office of
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of
the United States, John Marshall and
Roger B. Taney.

The first secretary of the treasury of
the United States, Alexander Hamilton,
was alleged to be a defaulter.

The Capitol of the United States was
located at Washington in pursuance
of a corrupt bargain, by which two or
three members of Congress, who lived
adjacent to it, and whose district
would be greatly benefited by it voted
for the funding of the national debt for
that consideration.

But two men in the United States,
have, as they say in Odd Fellowship,
passed through all the "chairs," been
governors of states, held a first class
foreign mission, been the head of the
cabinet, then vice president and presi-
dent. Their names are Thomas Jeff-
erson and Martin Van Buren.

Three presidents died in office—Har-
rison, Taylor and Lincoln.

Three persons were elected by the
people vice president before they be-
came presidents—John Adams, Thom-
as Jefferson and Martin Van Buren.

Three vice presidents died in office
—George Clinton, Eldridge Gerry and
W. R. King.

Three men were elected president
who had been ministers to England
under the federal government—J. Q.
Adams, Martin Van Buren and James
Buchanan.

Three vice presidents became presi-
dents by the death of their chiefs—
John Tyler, Millard Fillmore and An-
drew Johnson.

Two of the vice presidents of the
United States—and they, the youngest
men who ever held the office—have
been indicted for treason—Aaron Burr
and John C. Breckinridge, and if each
instance the government broke down
and dismissed the case without ever
putting it to a jury.

One vice president, John C. Calhoun,
resigned his seat as president of the
senate, to take a place on the floor,
where he could have the privilege of
debate, and there elucidate his state
right views under the Constitution.

VENTILATION.

We have now to describe one of the
best and simplest modes of ventilating
ordinary rooms with which we are ac-
quainted. It is one equally applicable
in winter and summer, because all
draft is avoided; for, even if a window
be opened at the top, a downward
draft is frequently felt, and in rainy
weather it is often impossible to keep
the window open. The present plan is
applicable in all kinds of weather, and
would be perfect if the ventilation could
be effected near to the ceiling.

As it can be applied at an expense
of a few cents, and as no unsightly ap-
pearance is made, it is equally applica-
ble to the cottage and to the mansion.
A piece of wood, an inch or more in
thickness, three inches wide, and ex-
actly as long as the window through
which ventilation is to be established,
is to be prepared. Let the sash now
be raised, and let the slip of wood be
placed upon the side of the window;
the sash is then to be drawn down
closely upon the slip of wood. If the
slip has been well fitted—and the fitting
may be made more complete by adapt-
ing it to the grooves in the sash and its
frame, if any exist—no draught will be
experienced in consequence of the dis-
placement of the sash at this part. The
effect of such an arrangement is, how-
ever, to cause a separation between the
bars of the sashes at the center. By
this means a perpendicular current of
air will be projected into the room
between the glass in the upper and
lower sashes and their respective bars,
or else the current will pass outward
in the reverse direction, in a manner
by which all inconvenience from
draught will be avoided.

Supposing that two or more windows
at opposite sides of a room are fitted
in this manner, a very satisfactory ven-
tilation will be secured. Owing to a
difference in its equilibrium, the air
will rush in on one side and rush out
on the other side of the apartment. If
the slips of wood are painted of the
same color as the windows themselves,
they will attract little notice.—Good
Health.

"Whoso committeth sin," said the
Great Teacher, "is the slave of sin."
The person who gives himself up to the
control of strong drink is commonly a
slave for life! Even if he is reformed
he is in perpetual terror of falling
again. He walks the remainder of his
life journey on the brink of a precipi-
ce.

It is nearly thirty years since my
beloved friend, the unrivaled Gough,
first appeared before the public as a
reformed inebriate. He has been do-
ing ten men's work ever since, and has
addressed more auditors on both sides
of the Atlantic than any living orator.
With what terrible emphasis does he
warn his fellow orators against a sin-
gle sip of the intoxicating glass! I
babe it," he often exclaims, with furious
vehemence; "and I love to hate it!"
Yet my noble brother, although a faith-
ful member of Christ's church, is un-
der bonds for a life time to keep out of
the sight, sound, or smell of spirituous
liquors. I would not insure Brother
Gough an hour if he was placed amid
a convivial company around a convi-
vial punch bowl. Where I can go as a
lifelong teetotaler he dare not go. A
single tablespoonful of brandy would
probably set his brain on fire, and hurl
him into a debauch. And all this
comes as the result of a few years' use
of alcoholic drinks in his youth and
early manhood. So true it is that who-
so committeth the sin of tampering
with the poison is the slave of the sin
as long as he liveth. His enemy may
lie latent in the system, but the enemy
is there. He watches his chance to
slip his chain and to re-enchain his for-
mer victim. The friends of all reform-
ed inebriates always rejoice over them
with fear and trembling.—Rev. T. L.
Cuyler, in Independent.

Slave for Life.

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ed inebriates always rejoice over them
with fear and trembling.—Rev. T. L.
Cuyler, in Independent.

YOUNG MEN'S BOYS.

Great boys and little boys, here is a
question which concerns you all. How
do you spend your evenings? If your
parents or guardians allow you to go
from home in the evening, where do
you go, and how is this time spent by
you? Read this little account, and
think of the lesson it teaches.

Joseph Clark was as fine looking
and healthy a lad as ever went from
the country to go into a city store.
His cheek was red with health, his
arm strong and his step quick. His
master liked his looks, and said, "That
boy will mak something." He had
been a clerk about six months; when
Mr. Abbott observed a change in Jo-
seph. His cheek grew pale, his eye
hollow, and he always seemed sleepy.
Mr. Abbott said nothing for a while.
At length finding Joseph alone in the
counting room one day, he asked him
if he was well.

"Pretty well, sir," answered Joseph.
"You look sick of late," said Mr. Ab-
bott.

"I have the headache sometimes,"
the young man said.

"What gives you the headache," ask-
ed the merchant.

"I do not know, sir."

"Do you go to bed in good season?"
Joseph bushes.

"As early as most of the boarders," he
said.

"And how do you spend your even-
ings, Joseph?"

"Oh, sir, not as my pious mother
would approve," answered the young
man, tears standing in his eyes.

"Joseph," said the old merchant,
"your character and all your future
usefulness and prosperity depend upon
the way in which you pass your even-
ings. Take my word for it, it is a
young man's evenings that make or
break him."

"Waiter," said a fastidious gentleman
at Central City hotel, exhibiting a sin-
gular-looking object on his soup-plate,
"waiter, do you know what that is?"

"That, sir, looks like a mouse, sir. We
often find them in the soup, sir."

Never stupidly wait for a thing to
turn up. Go straightway and turn it
up yourself.

Curious Medley.

By the lake where drooped the willow,
How vessels row,
I want to be an angel,
And jump Jim Crow.

An old crow sat on a hickory limb,
None knew him but to praise;
Let me kiss him for his mother,
For he smells of Schweitzer case.

The minstrel to the war has gone,
With his banjo on his back,
He awoke to hear the brick,
There's a light in the window for the

A frog he would a swining go,
His hair was curled to kill;
He used to wear an off gray coat,
And the sword of Bunker Hill.

Off in the stilly night,
Make way for liberty! he cried,
I won't go home till morning,
With Peggy by my side.

I am dying, Egypt, dying,
Sussannah don't you cry;
Know how untame a thing it is
To brush away the blue-tailed fly.

The boy stood on the burning deck,
Whose flagship checked for Troy;
One of the few immortal names

S

The place to buy anything you want is
AT KELLEY BROTHERS.

RICHMOND IN ANOTHER FIELD

T. R. RICHMOND, Dealer in Pine Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Dressing, Siding, and Flooring, has removed to his New Lumber Yard, Erie st., opposite the Tremont House, where he will be glad to wait on his old customers, and all who want anything in the Lumber line. Thankful for past favors. 1531f

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Common
Bedsteads, Mattresses,
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COMMON CHAIRS,
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Also,
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A HEARSE
Always in readiness.

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[U 25.] CYRUS YOUNG.

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